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BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO CALL EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION

Paris, June 19.
France and Britain agreed on Wednesday to convoke a European economic commission "within the framework" of the United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe to implement Secretary of State George C. Marshall's offer of United States aid. The French Cabinet then voted formal approval of the French-British Alliance signed this spring at Dunkirk.

The alliance provides for the closest possible economic co-operation. A Cabinet spokesman said France and Britain would jointly invite Russia on Wednesday to participate in the new commission's work.

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin reached the agreement to convoke the new commission in conversations there and the French Cabinet immediately approved.

Britain's 'No' To Political Police Forces

London, June 18.
The Minister of State, Mr Hector McNeill, told the House of Commons today that, with or without the collaboration of the other great powers, Britain would oppose political police forces in Europe.

Mr McNeill made the statement during a brief question period in the discussion of Britain's efforts to obtain information about the Hungarian crisis from Russia.

Mr A. R. Blackburn (Lab) said the Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyacheslav Molotov, had added insult to injury by rejecting Britain's first request for information and then accusing this country of meddling in Hungary's internal affairs.

Mr Blackburn asked if it were known to the Soviet Union that "continuation of this policy on their part will lead us to collaborate with America and other peace-loving nations in order to halt the advance of the police state across Europe."

Mr McNeill replied: "His Majesty's Government have already made it plain repeatedly that, with or without collaboration, we will oppose political forces in Europe or elsewhere."

Mr Cecil Poole (Lab) called attention to the Yalta agreement and wanted to know whether Mr McNeill would agree that it was impossible for the Allies to reach any measure of international understanding if any of the powers refused to adhere to it.

"We have already made it plain," Mr McNeill said, "that we are anxious that there should be international collaboration, particularly when such collaboration has been precisely defined and provided for."

The Cabinet spokesman said that the creation of the European commission had been determined on the basis of French proposals to place reconstruction plans in the hands of several technical committees dealing with such problems as transport, food, power, steel, iron and machinery.

He declared that the commission would work "within the framework" of the UN Economic Commission for Europe established at Geneva. He explained that the UN group is largely a planning board and that the new commission would be an operational and functional organisation.

SECOND MEETING

Paris, June 18.
The British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, and the French Foreign Minister, Mr Georges Bidault, were holding their second restricted meeting of the day tonight to consider the findings of the Expert Committee, which has been discussing the Marshall Plan for aid to Europe.

Unofficial but reliable estimates tonight were that Mr Bevin would return to London by air tomorrow morning, indicating that complete agreement between Britain and France was near at hand.

Information available of last night's after-dinner talks between the two Foreign Ministers and Mr Paul Ramadier, French Prime Minister, indicated that the British and French views on the best methods of producing a quick balance sheet of Europe's needs and the potential for self-help by a rational exchange of her own resources were broadly identical.

The dominant political question forming the background to the Anglo-French discussions is what will Russia's reply be to the Anglo-French invitation to join in sponsoring power under Mr George Marshall's definition of Europe as "everything west of Asia," as well as by her preponderant economic influence throughout eastern Europe.

TWO DIFFICULTIES

Observers here foresee two practical difficulties. Firstly, that Russia, by avoiding a clearcut answer may

hold up the production of a plan until it is too late for American Congress to take action on it this year. Secondly, that in the event of Russia herself refusing to associate herself with the Marshall Plan she might instruct her smaller neighbours in eastern Europe to home members of the planning board with a view to defeating or nullifying its work.

It has been reported in Paris that the representatives of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia have made soundings at the expert level in French official circles on the Marshall project. Some observers interpret these reports as the first moves by the Eastern European bloc towards participation in joint European planning.

The invitation which Britain and France are sending to Generalissimo Josef Stalin to take part in discussions on the Marshall Plan proposes that the Soviet Union should be one of the three inviting members of a European Economic Commission to draw up an agreed estimate of the help required, it was learned today from a reliable source.

If Moscow agrees, the three powers would together approach the countries of Europe in an attempt to draw up an agreed and comprehensive plan on which United States aid to Europe could be based.—Reuter.

APPEAL TO RUSSIA

Washington, June 18.
The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Mr William Clayton, advocated today that Russia would try to make a positive contribution to the Secretary of State, Mr George Marshall's plan by helping certain Eastern European countries with food and raw materials.

Mr Clayton also told a press conference, firstly, that the United States Government considered the United Nations Economic Council for Europe an excellent agency for integrating Europe's ideas and plans about future United States aid and for passing them on to the United States, and secondly, that the State Department also favours the suggestion made by Senator Vandenberg last week that a council, representative of Democrats and Republicans, be created here to study the strength of United States resources and the extent to which the United States can safely contribute to Europe's recovery.

Mr Clayton said that the United States Government was pleased that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, had gone to Paris because these Anglo-French discussions seemed a logical way of beginning the European aspects of the Marshall plan.

He stressed that the pronouncements by Mr Marshall and other members of the United States Department should not be mistaken for a complete new lend-lease programme. It was up to Europe to work out what is needed, and as far as the plan was concerned, the United States was making no suggestions.

The State Department's planning staff was studying European needs and would be in a position to check facts and figures.—Reuter.

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A final appeal to Russia in face of the strong attacks on the Marshall plan by the Soviet and French Communist press during the last two days caused no surprise because it gave Britain and France an opportunity for a showdown with Moscow on the question of United States aid to Europe.

Asked what would be the next step if Russia turned thumbs down, Mr Ernest Bevin, Director of the French Foreign Office, said this essentially had not been considered and that both Mr Bevin and Mr Bidault had strong hopes that Mr Molotov would accept.

Other sources close to the French Government, however, privately admitted that they saw little likelihood of Russia's agreeing.—United Press.

Soviet Proposal Rejected

Lake Success, June 18.
The United Nations Disarmament Commission turned down a Russo-Polish proposal to link arms-scraping negotiations with atomic control, although Russia had warned that failure to couple the two might mean failure of the entire disarmament problem discussion.

The vote came on the Polish amendment to the United States disarmament work plan. The amendment, rejected by an eight to two vote, would have stipulated that disarmament talks "take into account the prohibition of atomic weapons and other kinds of armaments adaptable for mass destruction."

The Western countries fear such a move would interfere with the delicate negotiations of the Atomic Energy Commission. British Sir Alexander Cadogan, chairing the Commission for guidance over the way to plan world disarmament, demanded an end to the argument and a vote.—United Press.

Streamlining Japan's Agricultural Research

Tokyo, June 18.
Far reaching reforms aimed at streamlining agricultural research in Japan are now being planned by the Japanese with Allied Headquarters assistance, officials of the Agricultural Division of the Natural Resources Section said here.

NO SURPLUS RICE STOCKS

Questions In House Of Commons

London, June 18.

That there were large stocks of surplus rice in Siam was denied by the Colonial Secretary, Mr Arthur Creech Jones, in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Asked by Mr Walter Fletcher, Conservative, what steps were being taken to obtain an increased allocation of price in Malaya, "in view of the large stocks of surplus rice in Siam which have not yet been mobilised for world use," the Colonial Secretary replied: "The allocation of rice to Malaya (in common with all other rice eating countries) is made by the International Emergency Food Council out of world availabilities."

"His Majesty's Government is a member of this Council and colonial interests are carefully watched." He added: "My information is different from that of Mr Walter Fletcher that there are large stocks of surplus rice in Siam."

"Unfortunately, the surplus stocks are not there and the Siam Government can barely find the exports that it requires to satisfy its engagements."

WHERE HAS IT GONE?

Pointing out that Siam had failed to deliver 600,000 tons of rice to date on a contract for 1,500,000 tons of rice, Mr Fletcher asked "what has happened to this rice? The Colonial Secretary replied that he could not tell what had happened, and added: "Certainly from the point of view of an exportable surplus, it is not there."

Colonel Rees Williams, Labour, pointed out that during the Japanese occupation, many rice fields went out of production and the Siam Government had based its estimate on a full yield which it was unable to carry out.

Dr Leslie Haden Guest said that two members of the House who visited Siam in February were informed on very good authority that there was a large amount of rice available for export and would the Minister look into the matter.

Mr Creech Jones replied that he would make further inquiries but the information he had in his possession was in quite contrary to the notion that the rice is there."

He indicated assent when asked if the House of Commons could have a full report from the Rice Controller of the Food Ministry who had just returned from Siam.—Reuter.

MISTY, AND MISGUIDED

London, June 18.
Albert E. Lange, 38 year old engineer of North Arlington, New Jersey, stepped from a Pan American Airways clipper at London airport on Wednesday and stated firmly to reporters: "I am here to marry Princess Elizabeth."

Immigration officials doubted this greatly, however, and ordered him to be taken back to the United States. They declined to comment on the case.

British Overseas Airways Corporation officers detained him at the airport during the afternoon and escorted him aboard the clipper until it took off for America.

Lange told reporters: "I have wanted to marry Princess Elizabeth ever since she was five years old. I have been seeing her in a mist in my dreams."—Associated Press.

PRESSING ON WITH PAKISTAN AND HINDUSTAN BILL

(By Fraser Wighton, Reuter's Political Correspondent)

London, June 18.
The British Government is pressing forward urgently with the presentation to Parliament of the bill creating the dominions of Hindustan and Pakistan. The tentative arrangements, which are still subject to change, were reviewed by a meeting of the Cabinet constitutional and other experts last night.

I understand authoritatively that the Government is still aiming at the presentation of the bill to the House of Commons in the first week of July.

So much has to be undertaken in the intervening period that this time may prove optimistic, but the Government is determined that nothing shall delay the passage of the bill through Parliament during July, and if it proves impossible to introduce it until the second week of the month, the delay will be avoided by cutting down the normal span—at least two weeks—between the first and second reading of an important bill to a maximum of five days.

The Cabinet's plan is to have all stages of the bill dealt with in a maximum of about 10 days, so that it may receive the Royal assent and become law before the end of the month.

OPPOSITION INFORMED

In order to guarantee this, I understand that the Government is keeping the official opposition in touch with what is proposed in order that when the India Bill eventually comes before the House of Commons and the House of Lords, it may be virtually an agreed measure.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet colleagues are seeing that the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, is continuously informed of the progress at the British end. "The machinery that will pass the bill into law, and its tentative schedule of operation, are as follows:

1. The bill, running to over 20 clauses, at present in the hands of the Cabinet legislation experts, will eventually pass to the full Cabinet for final approval.

2. The consequence of the Dominions in the measure, including their assent to the dropping of "Emperor" from the King's title, will by that time presumably have been obtained.

3. The Government will present the bill to the House of Commons early in July, and it will be read a first time. There will be no debate at this stage.

NO LONG DEBATE

4. Within a maximum of 10 days and a minimum of five, depending upon the date of the initial presentation, the bill will be read a second time in the House of Commons.

Assuming the measure is largely agreed, the Government will allow a few hours "Discussion." A long debate is not expected. Later the same evening, the bill may pass formally through both committee stages and third reading without further talk.

4. The bill will then be remitted to the House of Lords. The present assumption is that it may be possible to complete all the House of Commons processes within two days, with (Continued From Page 4)

Britain's Economic Situation

London, June 18.
The British Socialist leader, Mr Herbert Morrison, who as Lord President of the Council, is Minister in charge of the economic recovery planning, told a press conference today that Britain was more deeply involved in the world's economic problem than any other nation.

"An economic crisis is beginning in every continent," Mr Morrison declared. "We must and will play our part as leaders in finding a way to recovery."

Britain's preoccupation with her own coal target must not blind her to the long-term obligations to serve the needs of Europe, "as fully and as early as we possibly can."

Mr Morrison said that there was a possibility that Britain might export coal to Europe next year, saying that it was "an ambition we should have in our minds."

OVERALL PICTURE

In an overall review of Britain's economic position, he made the following points. Firstly, production in the coal industry was increasing. Secondly, unemployment was the lowest on record in peacetime conditions.

Thirdly, although British steel production was increasing, the maximum home production capacity was not enough to meet the unprecedented demand for reconstruction and re-equipment, following the war.

Fourthly, the progress in increasing manpower in undermanned industries, such as iron-founding and cotton spinning, was slow.

Asked if there was an immediate threat of a cut in imports, Mr Morrison said that the Government was considering the matter and a decision, will be given probably fairly soon.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Why Not Improvise?

WHEN Mr Lawrence Kadourie declared at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Engineering and Construction Company: "Your Board has been considering the possibility of reconstructing new residences, but regret that until buildings costs come down further, rentals on new houses would have to be exorbitant to provide any reasonable return on the investment made," he was simply reiterating the attitude of private property owners expressed more than a year ago and embodied in the findings of the Housing Committee set up by the Government. Nothing, it seems, has changed. Either there must be a reasonable (and immediate) return on investment, or people must go without houses. The alternatives have been made all too clear: official subsidisation of clear: official subsidisation of property owners on a level that will enable them to tackle the housing problem without taking risks, or, an all-out Government housing plan under which residents would become tenants of the Administration. Because none of these three alternatives appears to be acceptable (far less practicable) to the parties concerned, little or no headway is being made with satisfying the urgent demands for accommodation. Nevertheless, if Mr Kadourie has fully stated the problem, a contrasting contrast is presented. Property owners claim the only serious obstruction to building is costs: Government, on the other hand, declare that it is shortage of building

materials, in particular plinths and fittings. Does this mean that property owners can obtain all the materials they require while Government cannot find the market? If the answer were an easy affirmative there would be nothing more to do than demand that Government make funds available to property holders so that they could get on with the job of building houses (on certain rental and tenancy conditions). The true answer, of course, is that certain standardised building materials are not available anywhere in large quantities, so that if it is insisted that certain types of piping and other fittings must be used, then we must wait a long time for new houses. But, surely, these are times when improvisation must be the keynote of rehabilitation, if advanced iron piping cannot be obtained, then let us find a substitute; if porcelain baths are out of the question, why not try built-up concrete tubs? The people are not looking for mansions; they want buildings which can be made into homes. If, to start with, there have to be a trifle crude, the inconvenience can be borne. Decent foundations and temporary fittings will satisfy today because, in due time, it will be possible to make the desired improvements. Therefore, it behoves somebody or other to explore the prospects of obtaining substitutes for essential building materials now in short supply. Better to improvise and have a make-shift home today than to wait five years for an ultra-smart eight-room house.

Mr. Clayton said that the United States Government was pleased that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, had gone to Paris because these Anglo-French discussions seemed a logical way of beginning the European aspects of the Marshall plan.

He stressed that the pronouncements by Mr Marshall and other members of the United States Department should not be mistaken for a complete new lend-lease programme. It was up to Europe to work out what is needed, and as far as the plan was concerned, the United States was making no suggestions.

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Other sources close to the French Government, however, privately admitted that they saw little likelihood of Russia's agreeing.—United Press.

Wickets Fall Cheaply In County Cricket Matches: Ascot Results

London, June 18.

Close of play scores in first-class cricket games which began today were:

At Oxford: Middlesex 175 (Robinson two for seven), Oxford University 172 for two (Kelley not out 84, Pawson 72).

At Harrogate: Yorkshire 74 for five, Gentlemen of Ireland not out 53, Elliott not out 40, Leicestershire to bat.

At Southampton: Hampshire 364 for five (Arnold 188), Northamptonshire to bat.

At Nottingham: Kent 130 (Jepson seven for 60), Notts 80 for two.

At Ilkerton: Derbyshire 131 for two (Hartley not out 53, Elliott not out 40), Leicestershire to bat.

At Southam: Hampshire 364 for five (Arnold 188), Northamptonshire to bat.

At Worcester: Worcestershire 172 (Lambert three for 15), Gloucestershire 141 for seven (Allen 57), 270 for five (Washbrook 103, Place 80), Cambridge University to bat.

Matches throughout the country were interfered by rain.—Reuter.

of the day, the Royal Hunt Cup, falling to the 25 to one outsider, Master Vote, owned and trained by Mr Harry Singrave.

Master Vote, a four-year-old son of Atout Maitre, was splendidly ridden by the apprentice Tommy Sidebotham, who was making the most of a favourable draw on the extreme outside of the field and had the race in safe keeping, a furlong from home, although Lord Ellensmere's northern hope, Whitehall, starting at 100 to seven, also well drawn, made a determined challenge close home.

The minor berth fell to 33 to one Admiral's Yarn. All three were four-year-olds and all were drawn on the far side of the course, from which the Hunt Cup winners usually come.

It was another bad day for supporters of French horses, although M. Marcel Boussac's colt Djedid, credited France with a victory in the Cheam Stakes run over five furlongs. This son of Djebel was not expected to beat the Aga Khan's Eboe, which started a warm favourite, but the French colt, starting at ten to one, found his steepest challenger in Mr John Dewar's Phantasia, which ran the winner to a length. Eboe was not placed, nor was the Godsway of Baroda's expensive 10,000 guinea purchase Star of Gurnath.

With the success of Djedid the French hoped his half sister, Syana, would carry off the Coronation Stakes over a mile. Although made a short-priced favourite, she was

never in the race, the winner being an unconsidered outsider, Sauty, Sauty, Sauty.

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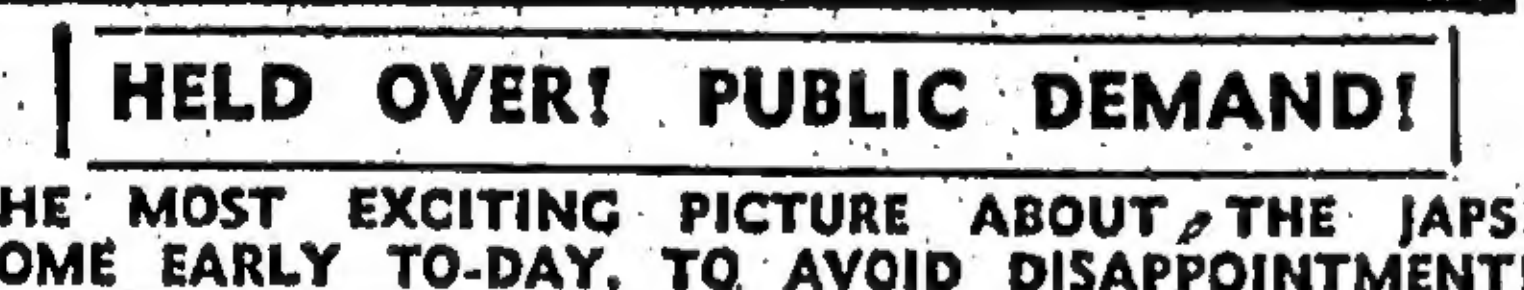
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TO-DAY
ONLY**WINKS**
AIR-CONDITIONEDAt 2.30, 5.10,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Why I Resigned from the Socialist Party

By THORBURN MUIRHEAD

City company director and formerly on the Labour Party panel of prospective Parliamentary candidates. He is now a member of the Liberal Party.

I RECENTLY resigned from the Socialist Party and from the Fabian Society at the zenith of their power.

I also withdrew from the party's panel of prospective parliamentary candidates. Why?

Because experience of Labour in the saddle brought the shocking realisation that instead of fighting vested interests as I had imagined, I had been striving to uphold the most pernicious and strongest form of privilege—rule by a minority sectional interest, the trades unions. And that is not Democracy.

The Brains

BELIEVING that every sound venture to endure must have a solid spiritual basis, I deplored the strong streak of Godlessness evident among the Socialist Party's intellectuals, particularly in the Fabian Society.

That dynamic and mentally stimulating society is a baffling mixture of brilliance and

balance on one hand, and Bloomsbury impractical babbles on the other.

Of the 390 Socialist members of Parliament, 230 (including 41 members of the Government) belong to the Fabian Society.

A large part of the society's programme now being carried through by the Government can be traced directly to the efforts of the society during the inflammable 1935-45 period.

The year or so of Labour in office has produced fresh hardship and frustration for the people of Britain. Yet the Fabian Society are organising a programme for a second five years of office that they hope the present Government will enjoy. May the Lord preserve us!

The Fabian Society have a large leavening of foreign refugees, decriing most things British and arbitrarily prescribing for Britain's conduct in the world arena.

Yet, apart from a tendency to take themselves over-seriously, the atmosphere of the Fabian Society is pleasant, friendly, passionate and sincere. Perhaps therein lies its danger as a directive force exercised upon Britain's Socialist Government.

Liberty without security is a sham; and security, as we have learned to our cost, is not possible under a Socialist system motivated by a self-interested trade unionised minority. And so I came to see that a large measure of free enterprise is the only means of achieving the sound Liberal economy needed to give security to all classes in Britain, while preserving the essentials of individual liberty that are daily being chiselled away from us.

Though nationalisation of essential public services is sound, wholesale nationalisation of industry as planned by the Government is visibly killing individual enterprise. It is proving a disastrous policy, strengthening only bureaucracy. And that Frankenstein monster is strangling wholesome effort in practically every sphere of activity.

The Remedy

It daily becomes clearer that only by intensified man-hour output over longer hours, for less pay, by reciprocity of imports, and the revival of a substantial measure of free trade of the order under which Britain grew to great economic stature, can prosperity be recapitulated even in part.

That remedy would not be liked by Britain's pampered labouring classes. But few medicines are likeable. Accordingly we must wait until the coming slump and acute adversity compels its employment.

And so I joined the Liberal Party at the lowest ebb of its fortunes, and thereby achieved political peace of mind. For that party stands fanatically for Freedom—a refreshing freedom in all spheres.

The Socialist effort to submerge the individual and convert him into a cog in a soulless machine must fail. An early reaction seems inevitable, and with it a sacred and disillusioned return. To Nature, Truth and Individuality.

In Italy and other Continental countries which I visited recently, banners ringing till midnight and the movement of workers during the small hours told of intense effort on the rebuilding of depleted fortunes, and realistic rejection of impracticable mirages such as the 40-hour week, closed shops, and other brakes upon healthy enterprise.

Only one way

THESE indications convinced me that while Britain is tired and disillusioned, she is also trading the path of the Gadarene swine. Nothing can save us from eclipse except the common sense of the middle classes and their determination to break away from Socialist regimentation into an atmosphere of freedom and unrestricted effort.

The vested interest brands of "freedom" dispensed by the Socialist Party and by the discredited Tory Party, are not too neatly in mind. They inevitably lead to war. Only that brand of freedom producing gracious living and contentment among all classes and springing from freedom of individual enterprise within the limits of community progress will lead to real peace and prosperity.



"So! And what's the matter with the food at home?"

Manpower And Womanpower In Britain

By JOHN KINGSLEY

AT his fortnightly press conference on the economic situation, Mr Herbert Morrison, who in his capacity as Lord President of the Council supervises the Government's economic planning, called for an all-out effort in the next six weeks before the summer holiday season arrives, to put Britain within striking distance of this year's production targets.

These targets for the present year have been set forth in the "Economic Survey" White Paper. Now, as a necessary prelude to one aspect of longer term planning, the Ministry of Labour has published an estimate of likely changes in Britain's total population of working age in the next five years. They have also made an estimate of probable changes in the working population.

The distinction between the two is important. Broadly, "working population" covers men between the ages of 15 and 64 and women of 15 to 59 willing and able to do paid work. It therefore, excludes housewives, students, retired persons and many others who come within the category of "population of working age." The Ministry of Labour's definition also excludes indoor private domestic servants from the working population.

Its estimates of the future population of working age are that by the end of 1951, there will be 70,000 more men and 190,000 less women than there were at the end of 1946—that is, an overall decrease of 120,000, or rather less than one-half of one percent.

This would not be very serious in itself, but what is more serious is that there will be a decline in the 15 to 39 age group, which is not fully offset by a rise in the 40 to 64 age group. This shift, which reflects the low birth rate of the slump years of the early thirties, will undoubtedly cause the number of women in the working population to fall by more than the 100,000 decrease in the total number of women of working age. The reason for this is the obvious one that more women in the older age group have families and are, therefore, not available for paid work outside the home.

The Ministry of Labour's statisticians have assumed that the downward trend since the war in the number of younger women in employment will also continue, as a growing proportion will have family responsibilities. This is coupled with the raising of the school-leaving age and the fact that a smaller proportion of women will

be in the 15 to 39 age group anyway, may reduce the working population of women by about 530,000 between 1946 and 1951.

It is against this backdrop and that Mr George Isaacs' recent broadcast appeal for more women workers and the Government's "work or want" poster campaign must be set. The Minister of Labour urged all women, except those with young children or other heavy responsibilities, to consider whether they could undertake work outside the home, but it is obvious that how ever favourable is the response of the women of Britain to the Minister of Labour's appeal, there will also have to be a considerable redistribution of the nation's manpower from less essential to vital needs.

Greatest Need

The greatest need for women is in textile mills and it is clear that re-equipment and other technical measures needed to increase output in the textile industry must be pushed forward with all possible speed. In this connection the putting into effect last month of the Government's scheme for assisting the cotton spinning industry by meeting 25 percent of the cost of new equipment ordered during the next two years is a welcome sign.

The prospects of finding the extra work-people for undermanned industries, where men form a high proportion of the working force, are better. The Ministry of Labour's estimate of the future available male working population shows an increase of 68,000 between 1946 and 1951, even after the higher school leaving age has been allowed for.

A considerable substitution of men for women in a number of industries may be expected, and it is evident that an appreciable redistribution of male workers will also be necessary.

The methods by which readjustments in the labour force can be effected must at the moment be one of Government's main preoccupations. In the words of the Economic Survey, "the Government has no direct control over the way in which manpower moves" but "it can seek to influence the movement in a number of ways."

To Show The World

Evidence is now coming forward of the methods to be used—increased incentives and amenities for those in undermanned industries, the import of foreign labour, increased mechanisation, establishment of harmonious relations between employers and the employed and so on.

But important as are the size and distribution of the labour force, what ultimately counts is the output per man-year. And so we come back to Mr Morrison's call for an all-out effort during the next six weeks. Britain has pulled through her industrial crisis in far better shape than many of her critics—except the kindred—had dared to hope. Now she is out to show the world that, though 1947 was perhaps the testing time it may one day be regarded as her hour of regeneration.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

I WAS amused at a suggestion that parliamentary candidates should stand, not for parties, but for special interests—bee-keeping, let us say, and veterinary research.

In France, at the beginning of this century, there were some eccentric candidates. One man put himself up as the street-hawker's candidate. It was at a time when all sorts of odd things were happening in France. I remember, as a small boy in Eireland, the great lumber hunk. And a year later a millionaire called Jacques Lebaudy chartered a ship to sail to Northwest Africa, where he proposed to establish himself as Emperor of the Sahara. The ship's crew mutinied, and that was the end of that.

Mimsie Slopcorner
It is leaking out that Mimsie Slopcorner is not doing very well as a film star, and may return to normal life in time to be elected Marine Glue Queen of the Midlands. Her mother said yesterday: "I do so think all the others are jealous of Mimsie, that's what I say." Her father said: "They'll try her in grand opera next. And her success will still be due to Snibbo." Mimsie

said: "Mop Gutser, our producer, says I don't pronounce the words 'ba-ba-boo ba-ba-ba' in my song in the correct American manner."

A chance missed

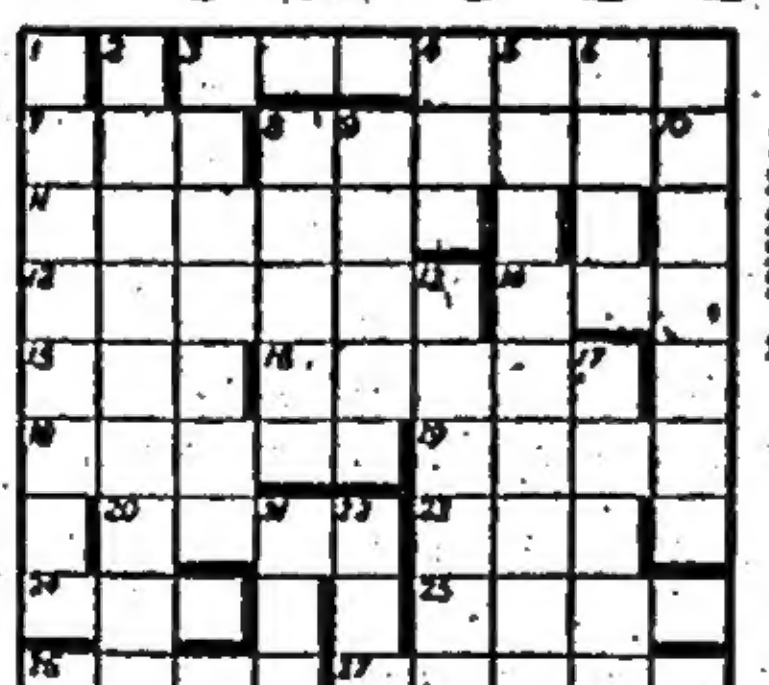
THE deputation which came to England from Iceland last week to take orders for frozen cod, should have been introduced to the Coal Queen. But is there no Frozen Cod Queen?

(A voice sings: "Mr Strachey and Don Ameche are brothers under their skins.")

A new heavyweight

BOXING promoters will soon be talking about the extraordinary performance of an unknown new-comer, Stan Trivett. Trivett leads with both hands simultaneously, so that his opponent has to deal with a straight right and a straight left at the same moment. This unconventional tactic is most upsetting to an opponent, who may be hit on the jaw and in the stomach, without any interval between the blows. Of course this method leaves Trivett with no defence at the moment he attacks, but the whole thing is so unusual that Trivett has generally felled his opponent before the latter has recovered from his surprise.

CROSSWORD



- Insurance companies bemoan their frequency of householders' deaths.
- Pat deserts the patriot.
- The call of the bellman.
- She's in the hatch again.
- Tow.
- Nest but in a volcanic manner.
- Unfettered state of deity.
- Malicious.
- It's hard work.
- Where was beer made?
- The Englishman's favourite drink.
- It gives you the eye a rent.
- Words to music.
- A broken spire.
- Tip that may or may not be taken.
- Harvest.
- Intention.
- Upturned Egyptian hat.
- Division of yesterday's puzzle—Across: 1. Bitterness; 2. Emerald; 3. Measure; 4. Bitter; 5. Bitter; 6. Bitter; 7. Bitter; 8. Bitter; 9. Bitter; 10. Bitter; 11. Bitter; 12. Bitter; 13. Bitter; 14. Bitter; 15. Bitter; 16. Bitter; 17. Bitter; 18. Bitter; 19. Bitter; 20. Bitter; 21. Bitter; 22. Bitter.

- Across: 1. It provides the night in Rome.
- Equality.
- Carbolic acid.
- In olden days Spain and Portugal as one country.
- Sort of activity one meets on the township.
- How there's no obstruction to the beggar.
- Below.
- Made up of broken gates.

NANCY Starting from Scratch



Women

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Mary Ware for Lois Leeds.

Send your Beauty Questions to Lois Leeds.

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—My nose is always red. Is there any cure? I am twenty-two years old—S. J."

I can't "diagnose" your case from this distance but it sounds very much as though your diet is wrong and your circulation bad. So, my advice is to see your doctor. In the meantime, use a cake makeup.

"Dear Lois Leeds—I have an unusually high forehead but my broad face calls for the up hairdo. What can I do about my high forehead?—B. G. G."

Wear the Upswept hairdo with a bang, cut on a slant. Bangs are smart and will be especially good for you. Earrings in odd shapes are very flattering to the broad face and help with an angle are very becoming.

"Dear Lois Leeds—I have a very flushed face but I am fair. What makeup for me?—LUCIE."

Tone down your "colourful" skin by using a powder foundation without any Pink tint. A cream colour or a Beige would be right. Use no rouge. Match the colour of your face powder to the powder foundation. Use a soft, Dark Rose-Red for lipstick. Don't wear Pink or Red next to your face.

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



Drink a Beauty Cocktail to the New Year! Tomato juice and crushed parsley or carrot juice with a sprig of mint or clam juice spiked with tomato juice. These are real health drinks and you'll feel better—tomorrow!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Besides, if I get married, I'll have a chance to save money—I won't have to be paying five dollars a week board!"

Japanese Perverted By American Detective Stories, Says Moscow

The latest Soviet complaint against the United States is that the Japanese are being perverted by American detective stories and crime movies. This solemn charge was made in the Moscow Literary Gazette.

To Probe Un-Chinese Activities

The Shanghai City Council recently passed a resolution to form an Un-Chinese Activities Investigation Committee, patterned after a similar House of Representatives group in the United States, to expose and uproot all underground activities that run against Chinese national interests.

The proposal was sponsored by Hsu Ching-ching, prominent banker and vice-chairman of the City Council, and 37 other councillors.

A preparatory committee will be formed, consisting of leaders representing various walks of life. The Un-Chinese Activities Investigation Committee, when functioning, would also expose graft and maladministration cases.

WORLDWIDE CONTROL OF NARCOTICS

The glassy-eyed drug addict, moving as if he were in a trance, once was a familiar sight in many parts of the world. Today, he is more and more a rarity, a pitiful leftover from the time not many years ago when whole populations were debilitated by narcotic addiction.

The disappearance of general narcotic addiction in a large part of the world is largely the result of international control and supervision, which in little more than a decade cut world exports of all dangerous drugs nearly 90 percent.

The first major control efforts were made by the League of Nations, which was extremely effective. Now that the League of Nations has dissolved, narcotic control work is being carried on by the United Nations, principally through its Economic and Social Council.

The Council's right-hand in dealing with narcotics is the 13-nation Narcotics Commission, which meets several times each year. The Commission acts as world watchdog over narcotics control, continuously reviewing world efforts to check the drug traffic.

Commission's Work

The Commission assists the Council in supervising the application of several international agreements of long-standing which provide for control of the drug trade. It advises the Council on all questions of narcotic drugs and prepares any new international agreements that may become necessary. In addition, it carries out any functions which may be assigned to it by the Council or by the signing of international agreements.

Proceeding carefully, the Commission, with the long-established Permanent Central Opium Council Board and the Drug Supervisory Body, examines figures on world production and trade and is able at all times to give a general picture of exports and imports of narcotics. U.N. member nations, by agreeing to hold production, imports and exports within narrow boundaries, enforce the international programme which originates in the Narcotics Commission.

The work of the Commission is reviewed by the Economic and Social Council, which makes recommendations to governments, to international organizations and to the U.N. General Assembly.

HEAT OF ATOM BOMB METAL

Plutonium, the new man-made metal that makes the atom bomb, keeps itself warm. This odd discovery is described in the physical Review by J. W. Stout and W. M. Jones of the University of California and the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory.

The self-made heat of plutonium is enough to feel slightly warm to the touch. It is produced at the rate of three calories per minute. A calorie is the amount of heat that will raise the temperature of a gram of water one degree centigrade. Associated Press.

Fifty crime films were shown in Japan in the first six months of 1946 through arrangements made by an information and education bureau headed by a former film official, it declares. The official in question is said to have opened the way to the display of pictures from America's nine leading studios.

"Movie magazines with screaming covers carry on an energetic propaganda for American films," continues this Soviet paper. "Others insistently plug detective stories by Dashiell Hammett, Ellery Queen, Craig Rice and others, and the samurai whom it terms the 'gangster' of Japan's feudal period—now figures in Japanese detective stories as a 'samurai detective'."

Book Ads

"Articles advertising American action are illustrated with pictures of book covers showing shadowy black figures armed with knives, bloody hands, bodies in contorted poses and faces distorted by terror and pain."

"Japanese magazine publishers have already published several such books. The importation of American literature into Japan began with detective fiction."

During the war, says the paper, the literature that flourished in Japan propagandized Japanese fascist ideology.

"After the surrender these publishing houses which were forgiven their services to fascism by MacArthur's staff continued—as though nothing had happened—to flood Japan's book market with traditional reverence, substituting heroes of sentimental love, erotic and criminal adventures for the Samurai."

"The MacArthur directive prohibiting the exalting of the samurai ideal and courage in art does not, it is evident, affect the samurai police agents."

Crime Stories

What is worse, says the Gazette, is that interest in crime shockers and criminology is whipped up by artificial means. Magazines actually print crime stories in summary form, with confused clues, and readers are supposed to guess who the murderer is. The winner gets a money prize.

Local papers and magazines print detailed descriptions of sensational crimes. A Tokyo police official is quoted as saying that most robberies are committed by youths under the influence of detective fiction, and that the majority of recent murderers distinguished themselves by exceptional cruelty.

A young bandit named Kiguti achieved notoriety by kidnapping young girls and demanding ransom from their wealthy families, the Gazette relates, but could not be tracked down by the police, who claimed they were short-handed and suffering from cuts in their budget. But as soon as Kiguti kidnapped the daughter of a Sumitomo—one of Japan's biggest financial magnates—the police nabbed him at once.

While Japanese papers complain about the wave of crime, they print in serial form detective stories received from States, says the writer.

Low Opinion

The Literary Gazette has a low opinion of this type of literature generally, quite apart from its shocking moral effect on the Japanese. It "stands aghast at the fact that there is in America a prize awarded to authors not for literary excellence but for a book that sells a million copies."

"This is a symbol of the fact that American literature is patronized by the god of commercialism and the muse of boulevard success," it declares. It adds that the movies, which permit observation of murder without straining one's imagination, are the ally and popularity of these crimson crime tales, and one of their export markets is Japan.—Reuter.

POT CALLS THE KETTLE BLACK

Angeline B. Nemeth and John A. Nemeth of South Bend, Indiana, decided to call it quits after 23 years of married life. Both filed suits for divorce.

The hearing on the hotly contested cross-complaint for divorce lasted three full days. Judge J. Fred Bingham then handed down the following decision:

"Indiana law permits the granting of a divorce when the party being sued is found at fault. However, when both husband and wife are at fault, there can be no divorce."

Mosquitoes Choosy

Biting tastes of the mosquito were tested by U.S. Department of Agriculture entomologists, with human victims purposely wearing different coloured clothing. The experimenters found that people who wear dark suits or dresses—black, blue or red—experienced more bites than those wearing lighter hues.



He Thinks War Can Be Avoided

While he is convinced that war with Russia can be avoided, the Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Robert Jackson, warned that since the war, "the drift of the world has been more towards Russia's system of government than towards that of the United States."

Mr. Jackson told the Dartmouth College graduating class: "That drift is proceeding even in countries such as England, where it owes little if anything to Russian pressure."

He said he believed war with the Soviet Union could be prevented, but added that there was some question whether a severe and bitter struggle between the United States and the Kremlin to expand their respective spheres of influence "will result in armed hostilities."

America's postwar policies so far had failed to transplant democracy successfully on liberated soil, Mr. Jackson continued. He pointed out that not one liberated country had yet adopted "our constitutional democracy."

"Not one has copied our Bill of Rights. We have put Russia in a position of tremendous advantage in dealing with tired, demoralized, war-weary peoples. They know she has armed forces in the occupation areas several times the number of our own. That delay in making peace defers indefinitely the departure and demobilization of the Red Army, and that even then Russian influence will be backed up permanently by armed forces nearby."—United Press.

SHORTAGE OF REALLY GOOD INTERPRETERS

Impersonally the voice of the President rises, "Translation, please," and the interpreter does his job.

To some, the interpreter is a functionary who mechanically transmits the thoughts of others, but many consider him superhuman.

"We do not deserve either the indignity or the adulation," says one of the leading interpreters of the United Nations. "We would like to be regarded merely as indispensable—and human—auxiliaries of international conferences."

Exceptional linguistic command far superior to that of first-class interpreters may, nevertheless, fail at interpreting for international conferences.

The Essentials

A strong memory, a gift of quick adaptation, a wide general culture which allows one to assimilate a variety of subjects, the absence of all nervousness and a personality that inspires confidence: these are the essential qualities of a successful interpreter. A good voice and, not least important, discretion, are also needed.

Since this is an unusual combination of qualifications, it is not surprising that good interpreters are rare and that the United Nations is faced with a problem. Ninety-nine percent of possible candidates for United Nations positions have been turned down.

Before the war the world had a dozen first-rate interpreters, some of whom were in the Secretariats of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation. Others did interpreting as a sideline. With one or two exceptions these "old timers" have all joined the United Nations, but this organization, with the numerous commissions and specialized agencies, is much larger than the League. It is estimated today that at least 150 interpreters will be needed to do all the work.

Not A Translator

An interpreter is not a translator; the latter has to translate a text precisely as nearly word for word as possible, while the former concentrates on the meaning.

How does an interpreter remember a long speech word for word? The answer is simple: he does not. He never translates, but renders in his own language the ideas, reasoning and arguments of the speaker. He gives them in the speaker's or speaker's own words, with exact synonyms. He often condenses, and that is where self-confidence is important. Contrary to a common belief, interpreters do not use shorthand.

"All I ask is," says a veteran interpreter, "Don't shoot the plane player; he is doing his best."

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

THRILL-SWEPT... as the plains he rode... RECKLESS as his daring... FABULOUS... as his deeds!



Directed by WILLIAM A. WELLMAN

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A DRAMATIC EXPERIENCE THAT YOU'LL NEVER GET OUT OF YOUR HEART! Charles LAUGHTON • Maureen O'HARA in "THIS LAND IS MINE" with George SANDERS • Walter ZAK

INCENDIARY BLONDE in TECHNICOLOR — with BETTY HUTTON

Explains Signal 'From Mars' NOTICE

The origin of a strange radio signal back in 1924 which newspapers referred to as "a possible signal from Mars" has been revealed by a radio pioneer who was responsible.

Gene Darlington, one of the early "ham" operators and a General Electric Co. employee, admitted that the strange signal emanated from a test transmitter which he and an assistant forgot to turn off.

"It kept on sending out automatic code signals and not until the next day did we discover our error," Darlington said.

"Fearing criticism, we never told of our mistake and so far as I know the mysterious signals from another planet are still a matter of record."

C. M. POST H.K. TELEGRAPH

TRAVANCORE OPPOSED

New Delhi, June 18. — Paton Thanu Pillai, president of the Travancore State People's Congress, said today that he would start an immediate civil disobedience movement in an effort to compel the State to join the Constituent Assembly.

The Maharajah of Travancore has announced that the State will become independent when India is split. Pillai said he had discussed disobedience plans with Congress leaders and predicted that a referendum would overwhelmingly oppose independence. — United Press.

QUEEN TO HAVE PRESS OFFICER

London, June 18. — Queen Elizabeth and the two Princesses may soon have their own special press officer—probably a woman.

Reporters—particularly women feature writers—have found it increasingly difficult to get human interest stories about the Royal ladies although public interest in them—particularly in Princess Elizabeth—has increased all over the world.

Up to now the only source has been a tight-lipped ex-naval officer with an understandable male ignorance of anything to do with feminine finery.

Last December the Women's Press Club of London wrote to the King's secretary asking for the appointment of a woman press officer "to deal with the women's angle of news from Buckingham Palace". Fleet Street, remembering the Queen's unfailing patience with photographers, look for a favourable reply soon. — Associated Press.

LEOPOLD NOT RETURNING

Brussels, June 18. — The persistent rumours that King Leopold of Belgium, who has been living abroad since the liberation of his country, was planning a surprise return to Brussels during the absence of his brother, Prince Charles, the Regent, were denied today by the King's secretary.

Prince Charles is due to leave on an official tour of the Belgian Congo on June 29.

The King's secretary said: "I am entitled to state that the King will strictly adhere to the Belgian constitution and this rules out any surprise move."

The royal question will again come to the fore tomorrow when the official report of the Committee of Enquiry, set up by King Leopold to enquire into accusations against his conduct and policy before and during the war, will be handed to Prince Charles, the speakers of both Houses of Parliament and to the Government. — Reuter.

PENSION FUND FOR MPs

London, June 18. — Legislation may be introduced to enable the Committee handling the Pension Fund for Members of Parliament to make special grants in individual cases after taking into consideration the financial circumstances of the ex-Members of Parliament applying. Reuter's Political Correspondent learned today.

This is a possible outcome of the protest by Mr. J. R. Clynes, 77-year-old former Cabinet Minister, whose case was raised as soon as the Parliamentary Labour Party met in private in the House of Commons today.

It seems possible that a public subscription for Mr. Clynes may be started, although nothing has yet been done officially by the Labour Party about this. — Reuter.

JEW FINED IN SYRIA

Damascus, June 18. — Berquah Molevitch, arrested on June 8 by the Syrian police while wearing Arab clothes, was today fined for breaking passport and visa regulations.

Molevitch was earlier reported to have claimed that he was one of a number of Jews who escaped from the Agre prison in the 200-break engineered by Palestine terrorists last month.

The prosecutor called for the maximum fine because Molevitch "was in fact a Jew who had entered Syria clandestinely" but a lesser fine was imposed. — Reuter.

British Warships To Visit Istanbul

Istanbul, June 18. — A British fleet of one cruiser, two carriers and two destroyers will visit Istanbul in July, Turkish newspapers here reported today. — Reuter.

Russians Campaign To Shake Faith In U. S. Economic Stability

Berlin, June 18.

Russian-controlled newspapers in Germany are waging a campaign, obviously aimed at shaking the Germans' faith in the United States by predicting that American economy is headed for a crisis and a depression.

PROGRESS AT GENEVA PARLEY

Geneva, June 18.

The Latin-American countries have made appreciable progress in the Geneva talks, the latest official working report of the conference's secretariat said today.

Brazil has now opened negotiations with 12 countries represented in Geneva, Cuba with 13 and Chile with six. Brazil is scheduled to open negotiations with more countries shortly—Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Customs Union (Benelux) and with Chile. Cuba is not committing opening further negotiations, while Chile is expecting instructions from Santiago for opening further negotiations with Australia, Benelux, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, France, New Zealand and Norway.

The report said the latter negotiations are expected to take place "in the near future". Chile and Cuba have already opened tariff negotiations.

The official report said today that several negotiations have now begun all negotiations contemplated in their present plans. They include the United States, United Kingdom, South America, India, Lebanon, Syria, Cuba and Canada. Up to the middle of June 200 meetings have been held to discuss tariffs of countries "for which negotiating countries have an international responsibility". Thirty-one pairs of countries have held more than two meetings and five more than 10.

Australia had the following meetings for tariff negotiations: one each with Brazil, China and the United States, two each with India, Benelux and Cuba, three each with Czechoslovakia and South Africa, four with Norway and eight with France, the latter due to great differentiation with regard to the luxury character of French goods. — United Press.

Greece Thanks America

Washington, June 18.

Greece promised the United States today that it will undertake a "great and continuous effort" to restore order and economic well-being in the country.

The pledge was made in a note expressing thanks for the United States interest in Greek welfare by the \$400,000,000 Greek-Turkish aid programme.

The Greek Government outlined its own recovery plans and accepted responsibility for carrying it through, but asked American expert assistance such as has already been arranged to aid the work.

These points were disclosed by the State Department in making public an exchange of communications between Washington and Athens.

A United States note dated today, declared: "This government notes with satisfaction the assurances of the Greek government that American aid will be effectively utilised in accordance with the purposes for which it is being extended." — Associated Press.

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE TALKS

London, June 19.

Britain's overseas trade chief, Harold J. Wilson, will fly to Moscow on Friday with 18 advisors to carry forward vital Anglo-Soviet talks for the conclusion of a full-scale trade pact, a Board of Trade spokesman said Wednesday.

The announcement, coming while the Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, was in Paris discussing the Marshall Aid to Europe plan with French officials, was made soon after a highly placed government informant said that Britain wanted a trade agreement with Russia whether or not the Soviet Union came in on the Marshall plan.

The government informant said that Britain was going ahead with Anglo-Soviet trade talks for the basic reason that she needed Russian timber and wheat and because she felt "there is no other point of view" in driving Russia into economic isolation. — Associated Press.

Anglo-French Pact Ratified

Paris, June 18.

The French Cabinet today ratified the Anglo-French treaty of alliance signed at Dunkirk in March by Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, and M. Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister.

It was announced today that M. Bidault would visit London, probably immediately after Mr. Bevin's return home, for the formal exchange of ratifications. — Reuter.

Spearheads of this movement are the official newspaper of the Soviet military administration in Germany, the Tagliche Rundschau, and the Neues Deutschland, organ of the Soviet-sponsored Communist-dominated Socialist Unity Party. Simultaneously, these two papers tell the Germans that the economy of the Soviet Union is "crisis proof" and a good model for the rest of the world.

This anti-American propaganda is carried on here at a time when the United States is sending millions of dollars worth of food monthly to feed the Germans while the Russians are making their occupation zone in Germany pay heavy reparations in equipment and manufactured products.

The Russian-controlled propaganda campaign also seeks to discredit the motives of the United States and Britain in Germany, claiming that occupation zones on credit represent a plan to enslave German economy to western monopoly capitalism.

Recently, sharp attacks have been made against the millions of gifts of food and clothing which private citizens in the United States and Britain have been sending to relatives and friends in Germany. Tens of thousands of Germans always are waiting anxiously for the arrival of such parcels and the vast flood of thanks and goodwill accrues to the country from which they come.

Look East, Not West

In an editorial entitled "Salvation from America" the Neues Deutschland sought to warn the Germans that they "should not be deceived by this flow of packages coming out of a country which suffered no damage from the war, because that does not mean that the American economy is solid." The paper went on to predict that America "was heading for a crisis because 'unemployment is rising there and Henry Wallace has predicted that a depression is inevitable'."

Wallace, former American Vice-President, predicted economic troubles for America several weeks ago in a speech which drew a page-one display in Russian-controlled papers here. Wallace's speech was used in an attempt to buttress a series of articles which had been appearing under such headlines as: "Declining Production in USA," "More and More Signs of American Crisis," "England's Dollar Reserves Vanishing," in the Tagliche Rundschau.

In its neighbouring columns, this paper printed contrasting reports from the USSR: "Re-establishment of Tractor Works," "Prosperity in Collective Economy," "The Non-crisis of the Soviet Union." The intended message for the Germans was: Look East, not West. — Associated Press.

KOO WANTS AID PLAN EXTENDED

Washington, June 18.

China's Ambassador, Dr. Wellington Koo, said today that Secretary of State George C. Marshall's plan to assist recovery in Europe should be broadened to include Asia.

The envoy said the Chinese National Government is trying to qualify for the \$500,000,000 Export-Import Bank loan tentatively earmarked for China.

Dr. Koo conferred for more than an hour yesterday at the State Department with Under-Secretary of State William B. Clayton. He told reporters that specific projects in connection with the loan have been discussed with American officials and will be submitted formally before the expiration of an existing June 30 deadline.

Dr. Koo said that at his conference with Mr. Clayton he submitted a plan for China's reparations share in the industrial assets of Japan. He said formal negotiations probably will open early next week on settlement of China's lend-lease and other outstanding war accounts. — Associated Press.

Turkey Receives U.S. Bombers

Istanbul, June 18.

Eleven Superfortresses bought from the United States by the Turkish Government, have been delivered in Turkey, it was reliably reported here today.

No official confirmation is available.

A Superfortress was seen flying with the group of Turkish army planes during an air display in Smyrna a few days ago, when United States air advisers were present on a visit. — Reuter.

REPATRIATED

Rangoon, June 18.

About 2,500 Chinese evacuees, repatriated to Burma with the aid of UNRRA, arrived here today by the UNRRA ship Hong Kong. — Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON



MONGOLIAN CHARGES REFUTED

Nanking, June 18.

A Government spokesman denied today as "absolutely false" charges in an Outer Mongolian communiqué broadcast by Moscow that Chinese raiders started the recent Sinking border dispute.

Information Minister Hollington Tong said that the Chinese troops have entered Outer Mongolia either before or after the clash at Peltaihan. He said a small police detachment was sent there to maintain order since 1945.

The Outer Mongolian Republic, in denying Chinese assertions that its troops attacked Chinese forces on June 6, declared that the Mongolians were "compelled to take measures for driving out raiders from the territory of their country."

Tong replied: "The Outer Mongolian communiqué as broadcast by Moscow is absolutely false."

"Pending receipt of official replies from Outer Mongolia and the Soviet Union, I do not wish to state more than to reiterate that the Peltaihan case can neither be classed as a frontier incident nor a border dispute, but involves a political situation of much wider significance." — Associated Press.

Constitution Of Malaya

London, June 18.

Discussions on the constitution of Malaya are to be given first consideration before any question of the inclusion of Singapore in the Malayan federation can be contemplated, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones, stated in the House of Commons today.

Mr. Walter Fletcher, Conservative, had asked: "whether the inclusion of Singapore in the Malayan Federation is contemplated, and what steps are being taken by the Governor of Singapore, in view of the recommendations of the Cheeseman report, to apply for membership of the Federation on behalf of Singapore, thereby allowing the considerable political unrest of the Chinese and other Asiatic residents on being excluded from the Federation."

The Colonial Secretary replied: "Command Paper No. 6724 of January, 1946, stated that the close ties between Singapore and the mainland were recognised, and that it was no part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to preclude or prejudice in any way their fusion at a later date, should such a course be considered desirable."

"This remains the view of His Majesty's Government, but I do not feel able to make any further statement at the present stage, when discussions regarding the constitutional arrangements in Malaya are not concluded."

Asked if he did not realise that "unless he grasps this nettle of the inclusion of Singapore soon, it will be very much more later on," Mr. Creech-Jones replied: "The present discussions regarding the constitution of Malaya must be considered first." — Reuter.

Australia's Loss Of Sheep

London, June 18.

The Australian Agriculture Minister, R. T. Pollard, revealed today that Australia lost 31,000,000 sheep during the last five years' drought. Mr. Pollard was making a statement reaffirming the Federal embargo on the export of stud rams.

He said: "It is very necessary that Australia's flock should be rebuilt." Regardless of the high prices offered in Latin America, South Africa and the United States, therefore, the embargo first imposed in the early thirties should be retained, the Australian News and Information Bureau reported.

During the last months of this season it said, 2,736,000 bales of wool were sold at auction with an average price of 24.77 pence a pound.

"A feature of the autumn sales was the smaller quantity bought by the United States, British and continental buyers still are bidding strongly and a record is expected." — United Press.

Paris Bank Strike

Paris, June 18.

Paris bank employees will stage a one-day strike tomorrow for higher wages. — Reuter.

Prisoner's Appeal To U.S. Pilot

Shanghai, June 18.

A Chinese life-term prisoner, Ling Chen-min, convicted as a highway bandit, has established contact in the United States with a former 14th Air Force fighter pilot he once saved from the Japanese and who, he hopes, will help him get out of prison.

Ling appealed several weeks ago through Maj. Gen. C. L. Chennault's CHAIRA air transport for the name and address of the pilot he saved from the Japanese outside Nanchang on the 15th day of the 8th month in the 32nd year of the Chinese Republic—about September 15, 1943.

"Ling asked his story to be corroborated plus intervention in his pending appeal to the Kiangsi Supreme Court."

Major Gen. Chennault made public a letter from Eugene McGuire, major of the air force reserve, of 403 West 13th Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

McGuire's letter said he read a clipping of a Wilmington newspaper, apart from a few minor discrepancies "I have every reason to believe I am the pilot referred to."

Dive-Bomb Mission

The letter said he was shot down on September 15 while on a dive-bomb strafe mission of Nanchang airfield.

"I was hit in the oil pump and the radiator of my P-40 and was forced to crashland southeast of their field. I did injure my left arm in landing and did display the regulation white Chinese identification patch. Also, the Japanese were chasing me."

"Despite the fact that these rifles—either Japanese or puppet—were in close pursuit, a group of Chinese came across an open paddy field to my aid, exposing not only themselves to danger but also their families to reprisals."

"I was led to guerrillas, who in turn guided me to the new 12th Division commanded by Gen. Tang Yu-ling."

McGuire said he hoped his letter would help his rescuer.

Ling's letter agreed in almost particular details to this description, and added that later four farmers were killed in reprisal while his friend and co-rescuer, Chow Feng-chi, was arrested on information given by traitors employed by the Japanese Nanchang garrison headquarters.

Traitor Captured

Ling escaped, became a guerrilla and was detailed five months later to search out spies in the Nanchang area. He captured one of the four traitors, who was sentenced to death.

At the end of the war, Ling said, he went to Nanchang to buy salt, where the surviving traitor publicly denounced him to the village authorities as a highway bandit. The village police tortured him repeatedly until he lost consciousness several times, but Ling did not confess.

Ling said he was given the choice of paying CNY100,000 or being shot. He surrendered his gold wrist watch, ring and cash, and the leader of the village guards then made out a false record of his prosecution him before a magistrate.

"Because I am innocent and cannot take this unfair sentence, I am now appealing to the Kiangsi supreme court. I turn to you (Gen. Chennault) for justice and assistance. If you are able to furnish the name of the pilot I saved, and his address, I can write to him for further help." — United Press.

Pakistan And Hindustan

(Continued from Page 1)

a third day for the first, second and third readings in the upper House.

Provided the House of Lords adhere to this programme and have no amendments, the bill need not return to the House of Commons.

The Royal Commission will immediately be set up and the King's assent having been obtained, the House of Commons will be summoned to the House of Lords to hear the Commission read the Royal edict, treating Hindustan and Pakistan.

The statement will play the central role in the first act of the constitutional drama is Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor, who will head the Royal Commission of Judicial peers.

The House of Commons figures who have been prominently identified with the Indian settlement, the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A. V. Alexander—will mingle with the back-bench members of the lower House, who will stand at the back of the peers' benches while the bill is read. — Reuter.

\$20,000 WILLED TO BRITAIN

London, June 19.

Mrs. Ethel Haskins Beebe of Boston, Massachusetts, willed \$20,000 to Britain for its "courageous stand" against Hitler early in the war.

Mrs. Beebe died in Montreux, Switzerland, last November. She left an estate in England valued at £38,734. Her will, disposing estates in England and America, was filed for probate in London. The value of her American assets was not known.

She specified that the British government should use her bequest for the "assistance and relief of needy members of former members of the British Merchant Service and their dependants." — Associated Press.

STUDENTS' CENTRE

London, June 18.

A world centre for students of all races and nationalities, which will be bigger than the Rockefeller International House in New York and the Cite Universitaire in Paris has been planned for London, the Associated Press learned today.

It will be on a site of nearly 10 acres in an area at Croydon, in the southern outskirts of London, will cost £1,000,000 sterling and will be a home and social centre for 3,000 students while they concentrate on their specialised studies. — Associated Press.

PERSIANS MOP UP IRAQI REBEL MOB

London, June 18.

Persian Government troops, operating in the mountainous territory near the Soviet frontier, have routed a tribesmen-follower of the Iraqi Kurdish chieftain, Mullah Mustafa Barzani, the Teheran radio announced today.

Both sides were reported to have suffered heavy casualties.

A communiqué issued by the Persian General Staff stated that Barzani had tried to avoid an engagement by hiding in the impassable mountains since they crossed the frontier from Iraq some three weeks ago.

The communiqué added that the Barzani, who broke up into small groups, would be able to escape across the border through the wild mountain ranges.

It was estimated earlier this week that about 10,000 Persian soldiers, using tanks and aircraft, were fighting between 700 and 2,000 tribesmen.

Mullah Mustafa Barzani fled to Persia with his followers in 1946 after an unsuccessful revolt against the Iraqi Government. The Persian Army attacked and badly defeated his army last February after giving him an ultimatum to leave the country. Since then he has lived with the remnants of his followers in the highland region near the frontier. — Reuter.

FELL INTO TOMB

Jerusalem, June 18.

The United Nations Special Commission on Palestine toured religious spots today, and the group's visit to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was marred when the Netherlands delegate, N. S. Blom, fell into the tomb of Nicodemus, wrenching his back and injuring his right leg.

Mr. Blom slipped while inspecting the tomb with the official party, which was directed by Franchini, Father Bonaventura Simon of New York.

The party postponed a visit to Bethlehem in order to attend the High Commissioner's party tonight. Mr. Blom was taken to the Palestine Government Hospital. Doctors said his leg was badly sprained and he would have to stay in bed for three days. — United Press.

FOURTEEN SEAMEN DROWNED

Genoa, June 18.

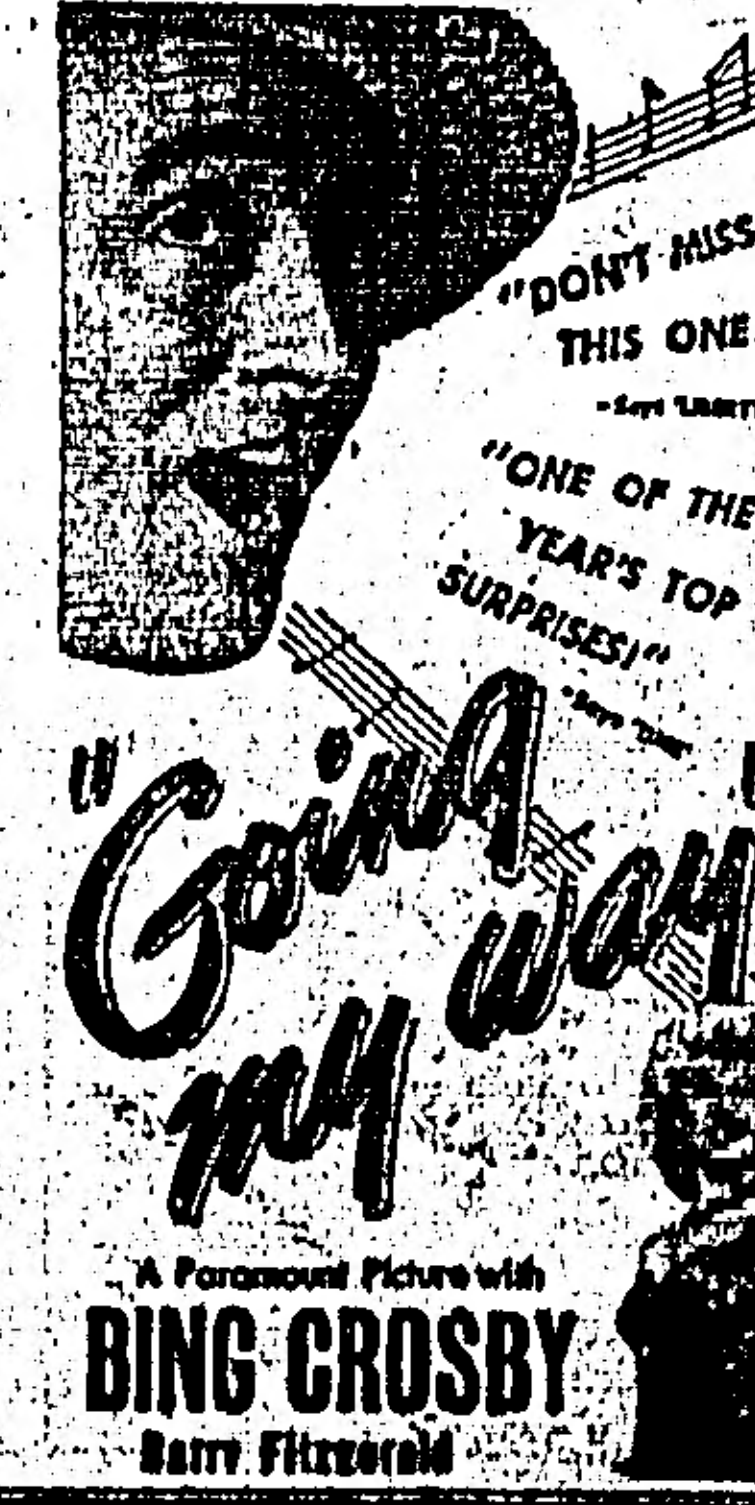
Fourteen persons of a complement of 15 were drowned yesterday when a small motorship, Marina, enroute from Sicily to Savona with a cargo of wheat, struck a mine and sank off Giglio island, south of Elba in the Ligurian Sea. — United Press.

MAJESTIC

— SHOWING TO-DAY —

SPECIAL TIMES:

At 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.



GERMANS GROWING THEIR OWN

Berlin, June 18.

Germany's impending harvest prospects appear no brighter this year than they did during 1946 when the Germans were hungry despite the flow of imports from the United States, General Lucius Clay said in a report on conditions in the American occupation zone of Germany.

Winter weather kill of crops planted in the American zone last autumn was reported especially severe and more extensive than a year ago. Winter destroyed 10 percent of autumn plantings of bread grains; 18 percent of winter barley; 41 percent of winter oil seed, German crop reporters estimated.

In the face of what is generally expected to be another "hunger winter" both American and German officials are vigorously encouraging home gardening as a means of supplementing the low food rations, the report said.

It estimated there will be about 1,040,000 home and subsistence gardens in the American zone this year, an increase of 240,000 over that of last year.

Both American and German officials, meanwhile, increased pressure on the farmers to deliver their livestock for distribution, the report said. Failure of the farmers to cooperate wholeheartedly with progressive measures required a reduction in meat and fat rations for city dwellers and prevented maximum collection of grains for human consumption.

Intensified cultivation of German soil under the Land Reform Law in the American zone also is proceeding to boost output of farm produce, the report added. Plans call for the releasing of 198,000 acres of forest, Wehrmacht properties, public and semi-public holdings for use as family gardens, small farms and subsistence settlements for part-time industrial workers. — Associated Press.

NOTICE

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN

It is proposed to revive the Hong Kong Branch of the Trinity College, Dublin, Graduates Association, and all T.C.D. Graduates and Undergraduates, who are at present in the Colony, are asked to send their names and addresses to the undersigned.

It is hoped that it will be possible to hold some social function in the future.

DENIS G. SHERRIFF,
Percy Smith & Company,
Windsor House.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Post close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

Thursday, June 19
Swatow (Sea) 1 p.m.
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 2 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 3 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Canton, Foochow and Shanghai (Sea) 4 p.m.
Kongmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tainan, Shihki (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

Friday, June 20
Shanghai and Keelung (Sea) Noon.
Swatow (Sea) 1.30 p.m.
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Ordinary letters and cards only for Japan (Sea) 3 p.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 3 p.m.

Saturday, June 21
U.S.A. Central and America and U.S.A. Canada (No Parcels for Canada) (Sea) 3 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Basse, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Harbin, London (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Sydney and Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Canton, Hongkong and Hanoi (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Kongmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tainan, Shihki (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

Sunday, June 22
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m. & Canada (Air) 10 a.m.
Tainan (Kwongchowwan) (Sea) 9 a.m.
Straits (Sea) 10 a.m.
Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.
Straits (Sea) 1.30 p.m.
Kunming, Calcutta, Shanghai, Peking, Canton, Kweilin and Chungking (Air) 3.30 p.m.

Sunday, June 23
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland and Manila P.I. (Air) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 1,400 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2 p.m., and 4 to 11 p.m., and also on 2.25 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.20 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11 p.m.

6.30 Studio Vocal Recital by Celia Godman (Soprano) with Piano Accompaniment by Betty Brown; 8.30 Debussy: Preludes; Walter Gieseler, Organist; 9.15 B.B.C. Transcription Service: "Tina"; 10.15 Tommy Handley's 1947 Studio: La Demie-Française; 10.30 London Relay: World News; 11.10 London Relay: Home News from Britain; 11.30 Barnabas: Home News; 11.4